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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE friends of Monometallism, without distinction of party, turn their eyes to St. Louis. Even Mr Cleveland is said to have intimated his willingness to support and vote for the Republican nominee, if the Convention should declare for the gold standard, and the candidate should accept the declaration with no such reservations as he himself made in accepting the platform of his own party in 1892. This makes the situation more and more interesting. It shows not only how completely the Tariff has lost its position as the leading issue of the campaign, but how completely the party lines of four years back have been broken by the silver question. There are, in effect, but two parties in the country at this moment, the Bimetallist and the Monometallist parties. Whether the Convention at St. Louis will show itself aware of this fact, or will strive to keep itself on the line between Bimetallists or Monometallists, is the only unsettled point in the preliminary campaign.

The present plan of the McKinley managers is said to be to

throw over the Ohio platform and substitute that of the Indiana Convention. The gold people find the Ohio declaration in favor of independent bimetallism if international cannot be had, too much for their powers of deglutition. The Indiana platform is for international bimetallism, if we can get it; but says nothing of what is to be done if we cannot. It differs in little else than phrasing from those adopted in the conventions of the states east of Ohio. To silver men such declarations amount to absolutely nothing in the way of meeting their demands. To see their bearing one must go back to the anti-slavery struggle. What opponent of slavery would have been satisfied with a platform which without condemning slavery or deploring the evils attendant upon human bondage, merely declared that its authors would be glad to have the South emancipate their slaves, if they saw fit to do so? This is exactly the force of such declarations about international agreement to re-establish silver as the money of the world. They never show any sense of the evils of monometallism, from which we are suffering at present. They never deplore those evils or declare that some way must be found to rid us of them. They amount to a declaration that there is no reason against bimetallism, except the insuperable obstacle of European unwillingness to co-operate with us. And there they leave the matter.

THE friends of the gold standard continue to plead against the silver agitation that it very seriously interferes with the business of getting the country deeper into debt than it is already. Interviews with a number of London money-lenders to that effect have been telegraphed across the Atlantic. Baron Rothschild, who was sent to Brussels to defeat the object of the last International Conference on silver, has learned the wit to hold his tongue; but so great is the awe in which the potentate is held that it was thought worth while to tell us that he thought it was none of his business. The others were very frank, not only about the uprising for silver, but Mr Cleveland's unpleasant Venezuela message, and Congress's resolutions anent Cuba. They had been willing to take a mortgage on our country because they felt sure that no war could occur to make the payment of the interest uncertain, and because they felt sure that they would get back in gold what they lent in gold, *i. e.* that they would get back in interest and principal a constantly increasing amount of our products for their loans. Now they begin to be doubtful on both points. We are not to have any opinions of foreign politics, nor any nasty messages about the Monroe Doctrine, as well as not to interfere with Shylock's pound of flesh in the repayment of what we have borrowed.

If it be true that our creditors abroad are going to be ruined by getting silver instead of gold for U. S. bonds, they showed very little sense in lending to us. They must have known that those bonds are payable in "lawful money of the United States," and that Mr. Carlisle strove in vain to get this altered to say they would be paid in gold. At this moment every bond the government ever issued might be paid off with silver dollars, without any violation of contract whatever. These Londoners are not so inno-

cent as not to scan the terms of any contract they pay out their money for. In this case, although they knew there was a strong party agitating for silver resumption in the United States, or, rather, because they knew there was such a party, they took the new bonds on the same terms and with the same risks as the old. It was to strengthen the hands of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle that they took this risk of getting silver for the new debt, that thus they might secure the repayment of older and much larger debts in the scarcer metal.

THESE Londoners, and their friends on our side, are very indignant at the Senate for passing a bill to repeal the power given to the Treasury to add indefinitely to the national debt, without any express consent of Congress to its successive and never-ending loans. The Senate adopted the bill by a larger vote than defeated the proposed Revenue bill at the opening of the session, although the administration's influence was neutral, if not hostile to that measure, and actively hostile to this. Indeed, if the Republicans had voted in accordance with the current talk of their own organs before Congress met, the vote would have been larger still. As it is, the size of the vote has caused some perturbation among the Monometallists; and their newspapers abuse the majority in the Senate even more scurrilously than for the defeat of the Revenue bill. They are said to have acted on neither conscience nor principle, and to have cast their votes simply to secure their personal or political advantage. It is worth noting that a vote against the Monometallist policy is admitted to be a means of political prosperity. This certainly must mean that a very large part of the American people are on the silver side of this controversy. Is it also meant that all these voters are either fools or knaves, or both?

CONGRESS adjourned after one of the least profitable sessions in the history of our national legislature, and with the general applause of the monometallists for its idleness. The only offences they charge is that the Senate would not pass the Revenue bill, but did pass a free coinage bill, and that the Senate did try to prevent the issue of farther gold loans. There are a number of men of note in the business community who believe that all interests, national and international, should be subordinated to their buying and selling. They and their organs talk of Congress as Colonel Pride might have spoken of the Long Parliament, when he was on his way to "purge" it of a majority of its members, and to put the affairs of the country into the hands of a "rump." The less of a Congress we have the better, according to these fine gentlemen, who no doubt would be exceedingly happy under the rule of a Napoleon, with a national legislature as a merely ornamental appendage to the government. For once these critics have had, if not a Congress, at any rate a session to their minds. The labors of Mr. Reed to make the body over which he presided count for as little as possible, have been crowned with remarkable success. So long as he remains at the helm it will not be necessary for them to hire a force of Pinkerton's men to turn the representatives of the people out of doors and lock the door.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Reed and his associates in the control of the House thought it best not to allow the Senate's bill to restrain the issue of the bonds to come to a vote. They got an adverse report upon it from the Committee of Ways and Means, and there they left it. Their plea was that the number of absentees was so great that the members actually in attendance did not represent the House. It is not wonderful that there should have been unusual difficulty in keeping a quorum together, as the entire absence of interest from the proceedings would work that way. It is commonly supposed, however, that those who leave before the session is over have paired with some one on the other side of the House, and that the remnant represents the political make-up of the House pretty fairly. Is it not more likely that there were found Republicans who could not conscientiously vote

down a measure which they believed to represent sound principles of government? It is worth while for the majority in the present House to consider whether this power of indefinite borrowing without check from Congress is one with which they would wish to see every Administration invested. Whatever be their newly-found confidence in Mr. Cleveland and his advisers, what would they say to having a Populist President and his Secretary of the Treasury invested with the same powers? It is not a question of this administration or that, but of sound and wise maxims of fiscal management; and certainly no free government invests its executive with such power to contract debt as does the bill whose repeal is sought.

THE President's veto of the River and Harbor bill was nullified by a more than two-thirds vote in its favor in both Houses, after speeches in which some of his loose charges of extravagance were put right. But his veto of the Deficiency Appropriation bill made out so clear a case against the payment of the French Spoliation claims and against the Couteau claim for the part cost of a battery during the recent war, that the House sustained the veto, and these items were struck out of the bill. These French claims have been pressed again upon Congress with the assumption that the refusal to pay them is an act of national dishonesty and a breach of fiat with the French government, that it is well to have the whole history of the matter looked into. It seems that the exchange of claims in the Treaty of 1800 was nothing but a diplomatic flourish by way of disposing of demands on both sides, which neither would acknowledge as valid. It was thus that they were treated by the Congresses which met in the decade following the negotiation of the treaty. It was in 1846 and 1855 that Congress passed bills to provide for payment, and both were vetoed. It is to be presumed that they will rest for another generation now; but as they have grown from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in the course of a century they probably will be quite a sum when next pressed upon the government.

THE session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Saratoga, proved a much more peaceful meeting than had been expected. The first thing that contributed to this was the failure to raise a million dollars to pay off the debts on the home and foreign boards of the Church. The conservative wing of the Church have been assuming that money has been given to Church objects chiefly by those who desire the strongest security that there will be no change whatever in the Church's doctrinal position, and that anything which diminishes this security must work to the financial injury of the boards. There has been a fair test of this assumption, and it has broken down. The Presbyterian Church is one of the wealthiest in the country, and on previous sessions, when a special offering of this kind was asked, the response was far beyond the sum specified. The Reunion Thanksgiving Fund of 1871 amounted to \$7,607,500, an amount far in excess of what was proposed, and given in honor of an event which the conservatives of that day had opposed almost to the last moment. The failure of this year forced reflection, and fostered the growth of a spirit of moderation which was fruitful of peaceable results. On several points the Assembly retreated from the extreme position of recent years, notably in refusing to continue the Committee which for two years past has been trying to worry the Theological Seminaries into handing themselves over to Assembly control. As a consequence a much better spirit pervades the Church, which is very much needed. Presbyterianism has very little cohesive power. It divides and splits with as much ease as a block of mica schist, and before this Assembly met it seemed drifting on to a division as needless and as mischievous as that of 1837.

THE political situation in England has changed in two respects. Two important by-elections have gone against the

Conservatives by such majorities as makes them significant of a change of public feeling. In one case the Liberals won a seat by a change of nearly a thousand votes from the voting of last Summer; and in the other they have replaced a Conservative by a Home-Ruler by a majority of 212. It could only be a question of how long it would require for the country to repent of its outburst of Toryism, or rather of its disgust with the inefficient Liberals. Lord Salisbury has taken pains to obtain a prompt reversal of the verdict in favor of his own party. He has landed England into a position of complete and perilous isolation from the rest of the civilized world. He has got her into half a dozen ugly quarrels with her neighbors and dependencies, of which that with the United States is the most ominous; and he has shown neither tact nor zeal in getting her out again. He has used his majority in Parliament to bestow special advantages upon the parsons, to the disgust of the Dissenters who voted on his side. He has choked down the plans of relieving English industries by bimetallism and protection of wheat-growers. And he has involved the country in a useless and costly war, which adds one more quarrel to her diplomatic disturbances, without securing the Empire any real or permanent advantage by its success. That he has outraged the religious and philanthropic sentiment of the country by his desertion of the Armenians counts for less, as that sentiment was mainly Liberal. Toryism is necessarily parochial, and found its true expression in the regrets expressed by George IV. for the defeat of the Turks at Navarino, which led to the independence of Greece. Of course, the by-elections can never be numerous enough to affect the strength of the Conservative majority in the House, which may continue in office for seven years; and they serve to inspirit and unite the Liberals.

JUST at present the Liberals are in need of some uniting influence, as they are in danger of going to pieces over the Education bill. Even the Dissenter wing of the party is far from being united, as Dr. Parker and some others want to hark back to the ground taken by the Dissenters in 1871, when they protested against any attempt to teach religion in the public schools, and demanded a complete system of public secular education. This is now seen to be impossible by the Dissenters generally, and they are fighting for a religious education divested of all "denominational peculiarities" as the best arrangement; while the new bill authorizes the clergy of different denominations to give whatever instruction they please in any school which is attended by a sufficient number of their people's children to make this worth while. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone takes umbrage at the Dissenters' attempt to make this colorless type of education a test of Liberal principles, and to break with the Irish Home Rulers because they cannot conscientiously support it. He has changed much in political matters since he was Macaulay's rival in the House, but in his ecclesiastical convictions not at all. His High Churchmanship and his anti-papal polemics are exactly what they were when he was the admiring friend of Manning and the disciple of Newman before they went over to the Roman Catholic Church. In spite of them, he has been the spokesman of the Catholics and the Dissenters, and has had the zealous support of both of these classes in his Irish policy. Now, that they are pulling apart, he is obliged to indicate with which his sympathies lie; and naturally he agrees with the Irish that an Education bill is one on which every man should be free to follow the convictions of conscience, without the coercion of the party whip. So Mr. Hugh Price Hughes may be expected to wash his hands of Mr. Gladstone, as he has of Dr. Parker.

THE government of the Transvaal has followed the example of the United States rather than that of the United Kingdom in its final dealing with the Praetoria conspirators. In conspiring for the overthrow of the lawful government of the republic, and in inviting a foreign invasion for that purpose, these men were

guilty of exactly the offence of the United Irishmen of 1798. In that conspiracy the Presbyterians of the North and the Catholics of the South and West were joined; and it was put down with atrocious cruelty, several Presbyterian ministers of the party being hung for their share in it, while others escaped to the United States. The British government having interceded so heartily in behalf of these conspirators, the Irish wish to know whether the Tories have changed their minds as to the heinousness of such attempts, and what the next Irish insurrection may expect at their hands. Or is it a case of "your ox" and "my bull?"

DEMOCRATS, THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND THEIR DUTY.

THE bimetallic Democrats who believe that America should not be subservient to the dictation of any foreign nation as to our financial policy, who have revolted against the domineering dictation of the money cliques of Wall Street, and who believe our financial policy should be directed, not in the interest of speculative cliques, but so as to conserve the interests of our producing classes, have made a remarkable campaign for control of the Chicago Convention.

They have probably elected two thirds of the delegates to that convention, and, therefore, have great responsibility resting upon them and an imperative duty to perform on behalf of bimetallics of all parties—a duty that demands of them action from a broad and patriotic standpoint, such as has never fallen to the lot of a party convention. The bimetallic Democrats who will control the Chicago Convention must act, not with partisanship, but primarily in the interest of our producing classes, and with a view to uniting all patriotic Americans resolved on restoring the financial independence of our country.

They must present a declaration of principles that embodies a true American policy, a platform that will receive the endorsement of all those citizens who hold patriotism above partisanship. They must nominate a Presidential candidate whose record is a platform in itself. No late convert to bimetallism can be entrusted with command at this time. The candidate must be a Northern man, one who will receive the unqualified endorsement of the people, not only south of the Potomac and Ohio and west of the Missouri, but also of the people of the Great Central States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, of Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota.

The candidate must be a man whose knowledge of the financial question, now paramount, is recognized by men in all political parties. He must possess the courage of his convictions.

A blunder by the Chicago Convention in platform-making, or in Presidential candidate, will be fatal to the cause of financial independence, for should Democrats blunder now, bimetallics of other parties will be forced to put a candidate of their own in the field on an unequivocal platform so that the people can vote as their convictions dictate.

There is no reason to believe that such capable and patriotic leaders as Senators Jones, Cockerill, Daniels, Blackburn, Harris, Walthall, Turpie, Morgan and Bacon, are not alive to the duty that rests upon them. They know Democrats alone can elect Presidential electors only in the States of the South,—States with only 148 electoral votes. Republicans and Populists must elect electors west of the Missouri and in the great Central States. These men cannot and will not support the Democratic nominee

unless they believe the candidate is in every way worthy of that support.

We say frankly the contest must be confined to the paramount issue, the re-establishment of bimetallism by the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Presidential candidate must be a Northern Republican for there is no Northern Democrat who can command the necessary votes.

We urge Democrats to consider well the situation that confronts them. We believe they will not blunder if they do so, for they cannot fail to see the situation is such as we have outlined it to be.

HONOR TO THE SENATE, DISGRACE TO THE HOUSE.

WITH the adjournment of Congress on Thursday last, a fruitless but not uneventful session was brought to a close. The Fifty-fourth Congress deserves praise, not for what it has accomplished, but for what it has refused to do. And to the Senate belongs the praise.

Confronted with a deficit of revenues, with a depleted gold reserve, the prospect of another bond issue, and by an impoverished people, Congress assembled in December. In his annual message, the President ignored the misery, distress and impoverishment of our producing classes, and he treated the deficit as of little consequence, declaring that the government was in no need of additional revenues. To the difficulties confronting the Treasury, to the constant drain on the gold reserve, and to the resulting issues of bonds, he devoted the greater part of his message aside from a long drawn out resume of our foreign relations that bore the stamp of another hand.

To the depletion of the gold reserve, which he characterized as exasperating, he attributed all our ills, and he declared that the constant drain on the Treasury gold and that alone stood in the way of that complete restoration of confidence which was alone wanting to inaugurate an era of industrial activity and general prosperity. As a remedy he proposed contraction of our currency, he recommended the retirement of our "greenbacks" and Treasury notes—the presentation of which at the Treasury for redemption in gold by exporters desiring gold for export, seemingly caused him and his Secretary much annoyance—and he urged the substitution of bank currency in the place of the non-interest-bearing paper money of the government, the retirement of which by funding into bonds would saddle on the country an interest-bearing debt of nearly \$500,000,000 and an annual interest charge of not less than \$15,000,000.

Such was the advice of the President. Attributing, as all gold-monometallists, the drain on our gold for export to the redundancy of our currency, he recommended the retirement of "greenbacks" and Treasury notes, but while recommending contraction of the national currency he proposed an inflation of bank currency to take its place. Thus, if Mr. Cleveland had his way, our currency would be left top-heavy as before, and the drain on our gold for export would continue unabated. Thus the task of supplying the gold for export would be transferred from the government to the banks, but the contraction of our currency, by the export of gold, would continue as before.

And it is of this contraction of our currency, not of the drain on our Treasury that our producing classes complained and now complain. Exports of gold mean contraction and contraction lower prices. Indeed, gold only goes abroad because our foreign creditors prefer gold to our commodities at the prices we ask. So exports of gold mean lower prices, and under gold-monometallism prices will go lower and lower until the prices of our wheat and cotton are so depressed that our foreign creditors will take such

commodities rather than gold. And they will not take such commodities in preference to gold, until the gold price at which they can buy wheat and cotton is as low or lower in America than anywhere else in the world. Only by the contraction of our currency, thus depressing prices and further impoverishing our people can gold exports under the appreciating gold standard be checked, and to bring about this contraction we must add to our interest-bearing debt. If the President's advice had been followed the burdens of our people would have increased with their poverty. Taxes to pay interest charges on \$500,000,000 of additional debt must have been added while the ability of our people to pay them was impaired.

Such was the fatuous advice tendered to Congress by the President. But scarcely was Congress organized for work when the President transmitted his famous Venezuelan message to Congress, and followed it up three days later by an appeal to Congress to relieve the Treasury of its embarrassments arising out of the drain on the gold reserve, renewing the recommendations contained in his annual message and hinting that unless speedy relief was forthcoming he would authorize another issue of bonds under existing statutes, to maintain gold payments.

The embarrassments that confronted the Treasury were of Mr. Cleveland's own making, just as were the embarrassments that resulted in the bond issues of February and November, 1894, and of February, 1895. It was in his power to check, at any time, the raid on the Treasury for gold, by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion conferred on him by law and to pay the Treasury notes and "greenbacks" presented for redemption in silver. But Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, following in the footsteps of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Foster, had surrendered the option of metals to be paid in redemption to the New York exporters. By this action the silver in the Treasury had been destroyed as an available asset, and consequently the drain on the gold reserve was accentuated.

Moreover, the custom established by the Administration of buying gold to replenish the gold reserve by the sale of bonds, gave an enhanced value to gold over our other forms of currency, and led in itself to the withdrawal of gold coin from the Treasury.

So it was in the latter part of December that for the fourth time within two years the gold reserve was depleted to a point where, in the judgment of the President, it was necessary to replenish it by borrowing. But before authorizing a fourth bond issue he appealed to Congress to authorize the issue of low rate gold bonds for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve, and to pass such remedial legislation as would in the future relieve the Treasury of its constantly recurring difficulties on account of having to provide for the redemption of "greenbacks" and Treasury notes.

The Republican leaders of the House criticising the Administration and the Democratic party in general from a mere partisan standpoint, attributed the drain on the gold reserve to the lack of revenue. During the two years and a half previous to December, 1895, there had been an excess of expenditures over receipts to an amount of upwards of \$130,000,000, and the Republican politicians attributed this deficit solely to the repeal of the McKinley tariff. If, argued Mr. Dingley, in presenting his makeshift tariff bill to the House, if the revenues of the government had been equal to the expenditures there would have been no occasion to pay out at once and put again in circulation the "greenbacks" and Treasury notes redeemed with gold. Such notes would have accumulated in the Treasury and there would have been \$130,000,000 less of such notes in circulation and available to drain the Treasury of gold.

In other words if there had been no deficit in revenues the currency of the country would have been contracted by the piling up of Treasury notes and greenbacks in the Treasury to an amount of \$130,000,000, prices would have been greatly depressed and there would have been no demand for gold for export as our

foreign creditors would have preferred our commodities to gold. So to provide against the deficit, the Dingley bill was reported from Committee and railroaded through the House in one afternoon, without opportunity for amendment and little for debate. It was estimated by the framers of the Dingley tariff that if enacted it would raise additional revenue to the amount of \$40,000,000 which would cover the deficit. The Dingley bill also carried authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue three per cent. interest bearing certificates of indebtedness to an amount of not more than \$50,000,000 to meet any temporary deficit in revenues. This was the first part of the remedial legislation proposed by the Republican leaders of the House.

Having passed the Dingley tariff bill, a second bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee and rushed through the House, authorizing the issue of three per cent. coin bonds to maintain the gold reserve. Thus the Republican policy was outlined. The President recommended the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks and Treasury notes. The Republican leaders while criticising the President proposed to arrive at the same end in a covert way.

While the President recommended contraction by the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes by funding them into interest-bearing bonds, the Republican leaders proposed to virtually contract the currency by piling up the Treasury notes and greenbacks in the Treasury, first, by increasing the revenue so there would be no necessity of paying out such notes after redemption to meet the expenses of the government, and second, by borrowing gold by the sale of bonds, using such gold for the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes and piling up the notes so redeemed in the Treasury. In this subtle way the Republicans proposed to contract the currency, thereby depressing prices until prices were so depressed that our foreign creditors would take our commodities in preference to gold and gold exports would cease.

But one inevitable result of this legislation Mr. Dingley and the other Republican leaders overlooked. The Dingley tariff bill was designed to increase the revenues, the bond bill to contract the currency. If such bills had become laws, just as gold was borrowed, and the notes redeemed with such borrowed gold piled up in the Treasury, thus leading to contraction and lower prices, imports would of necessity have fallen off and in turn led to decreased customs receipts. Thus the bond bill would have defeated the purpose of the Dingley tariff bill to raise additional revenue, and the resulting deficit in revenues would have defeated, in part, the purpose of the bond bill to contract the currency by piling up Treasury notes and greenbacks in the Treasury, for the deficit in revenues would have to have been met, as it has been met, out of the accumulation of such notes.

These two bills were rushed through the House and sent to the Senate. The Senate Committee on Finance wisely and promptly reported a bill providing for the free coinage of silver as a substitute for the bond bill, and later reported a similar substitute for the tariff bill. The majority in the Senate saw full well that the drain on our gold for export was not due to lack of revenue, and it saw that further contraction of our currency by piling up the money of the country in the Treasury, thus withdrawing money, the life blood of commerce, from the channels of industry was not a panacea for industrial paralysis and the impoverishment and distress of our producing classes.

The continuous export of gold is the direct result of the ruinous fall of prices brought on by discarding silver. It is with wheat and corn and other farm products that we pay our foreign indebtedness, and, as prices have fallen, it has taken a greater and greater quantity of produce—more bushels of wheat, more pounds of cotton, more of everything—to pay our foreign indebtedness. Consequently, as prices have fallen, it has become harder and harder to export enough produce to satisfy our foreign creditors; and just as prices have fallen, our producing classes have

been impoverished. And this has gone on until our people have been so impoverished that it is absolutely impossible for us to export, at present low prices, enough produce to pay the demands of our foreign creditors. Hence the continuous export of gold in settlement of the balance.

Yet contraction and lower prices is the remedy of the gold monometallists. It is the remedy proposed by the President, and it is the aim of the remedial legislation proposed by the Republican House, where there was a Republican member to match every Democrat, and an additional one to spare besides. True, under gold monometallism contraction cannot be avoided; but contraction will not prevent the export of gold. Hence the remedial legislation proposed by the Republicans or the remedial legislation recommended by the President would have been, if enacted, no remedy. Gold is exported because, at present low prices, we cannot export farm products in sufficient volume to pay our debts, and it is folly to force prices lower in an effort to stop the drain on our gold for export.

Gold monometallism will, it is true, force contraction and lower prices, for our creditors will either take gold or produce at their own prices. At present low prices, we cannot send enough produce, so they take gold, and will continue to take gold, and just as gold goes, prices will fall. Thus step by step we are drawn further and further into the mire. For a debtor nation, gold monometallism can have but one ending, and that is in bankruptcy.

So, when the Senate substituted a free coinage bill for the House bond bill, they proposed the only true remedial legislation. Only by raising the prices of what we sell, so that our wheat and cotton will go further than at present in paying debts, can we prevent gold exports. And we can get better prices only by restoring bimetalism and raising the gold price of silver.

So also the Senate Committee on finance did right in reporting a free coinage bill for the Dingley tariff bill. The lack of revenue has grown out of the impoverishment of our people, not out of the repeal of the McKinley tariff. Restore prosperity to our people, and there would be no lack of revenue. So the majority of the Senate Finance Committee took the right course in reporting a free coinage bill for the Dingley tariff, for the restoration of bimetalism can alone bring prosperity.

On this substitute reported by the Committee on Finance the Senate never acted. There was no necessity. The free coinage substitute for the bond bill was passed and returned to the House and there treated with scant courtesy. The amended bill was disagreed to, but a conference committee was never appointed.

Thus ended the effort of Congress to pass remedial legislation, the Senate evincing statesmanship, the Republican majority in the House a lamentable want of insight into the true needs of the country. And finally, just before adjournment, the Senate passed the anti bond bill, taking away the autocratic power already exercised on four occasions by the President, to issue bonds without the consent of Congress. This bill was reported adversely to the House by the Ways and Means Committee; but, with characteristic cowardice, the Republican leaders postponed action upon it until the next session of Congress.

Thus the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress ended, as it began, with honor to the Senate, disgrace to the House.

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM FREE COINAGE.

IN another column will be found the views of that greatest of international bimetalists, Henri Cernuschi, on the silver question in the United States, as given in a conversation held a few days before his death with M. Edmond Thery, the distinguished economist and editor of *L'Economiste Europeen*.

This last statement of the views of the distinguished French economist on the course taken by the advocates of the free coinage of silver in the United States will be read by Americans with

deep interest. It is significant, that though, M. Cernuschi, "the father of international bimetallism" held the opinion that the position taken by bimetalists in the United States in advocating the free coinage of silver was economically false, believing that free coinage would lead to the expulsion of our gold and further derange the exchanges of the world, yet he expressed his firm belief that in view of the open hostility of Great Britain to international bimetallism, the only salvation of the producing classes of the United States was in the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver.

As a Frenchman he deplored the prospect of independent action on the part of the United States, for he saw the grave disasters that would fall upon the gold standard countries of Europe should the opening of our mints to silver result in placing us on a silver basis. He saw that should the opening of our mints not result in restoring the parity between gold and silver the producing classes of America would enjoy, in their trade with gold standard countries, the bounty on exports in the shape of a premium on gold which the silver-using countries now enjoy, and he saw that while such bounty would stimulate the export of agricultural products from America to Europe to the ruin of agriculturalists in the gold standard countries, the same premium would close our markets to goods of European manufacture, and at the same time draw American and the silver-using countries closer together in their trade relations. He saw that as a result the industrial supremacy of the gold standard countries of Europe would be destroyed, and that their trade with silver-using countries, already jeopardized by the depreciation in the gold value of silver, would be lost to the United States.

For these reasons M. Cernuschi dreaded the independent action of the United States, but at the same time, recognizing the great indebtedness of the United States to Europe, he held the opinion that the true interests of America would best be conserved by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver even should such action result in the expulsion of our gold and placing us on a silver basis.

As we have had occasion to point out, the opening of our mints to silver would not result in driving gold to a premium, for there is no silver that could be dumped on our markets in exchange for gold, and gold could not be exported faster than silver was coined to take its place. The reason for this is obvious. If gold was exported faster than silver was coined in its place contraction of our currency would follow, and the New York banks called upon to supply either the gold for exports or the greenbacks with which exporters could obtain gold at the Treasury, would find their loaning ability impaired. Consequently they would be obliged to contract their credits, and importers unable to secure advances on their importations of goods would be forced to sacrifice their holdings to meet their indebtedness to the banks, and unable to provide themselves with means of paying for importations they would be obliged to restrict their purchases abroad. Consequently imports would fall off.

At the same time our exports of agricultural products to gold-using countries would increase and we would get better prices just as silver rose in price, consequent on the increased demand for coinage, for as silver rose the prices asked by the producers in silver-using countries for their produce would rise, and as a result the competition with such producers which our farmers have to meet in the European markets would become less severe. The result would be decreased imports and increased exports until the flow of gold was turned back to our shores in payment for our wheat and cotton and other produce.

What then have we to fear from free coinage? The gold contractionists declare it would drive gold to a premium and increase the burden of our foreign debts. As we have said gold would not go to a premium. But suppose it did, how would it increase the burden of our foreign indebtedness?

It is true our foreign debt is in large part payable by the

terms of the contract in gold coin, and we are told that if gold went to a premium we would have to pay more for the gold required to pay the interest on our foreign debt as well as the principal when due. But it is not with gold, but commodities with which we must pay our debts. The total production of our gold mines would not suffice to pay one-fourth of the interest charges on our foreign debt alone which amount at this time to not less than \$200,000,000. It is with wheat and cotton and other produce that we pay, and must pay our debts, and the burden of our indebtedness is measured by the debt-paying power of such commodities as we export. Selling the commodities with which we pay our debts in gold-standard countries we are obliged to sell them at gold prices and evidently, the higher the gold prices which we get for our wheat and cotton, etc., the lighter will be the burden of our debt, and the lower the prices the heavier the burden. The question of paying our foreign indebtedness is not a question of the number of grains of gold called for in the contract but of the number of bushels of wheat and pounds of cotton that we must raise and export to secure the necessary amount of exchange on London with which to meet the demands of our creditors.

So even should free coinage drive gold to a premium, the burden of our foreign indebtedness would be lightened just as the debt-paying power of our cotton and wheat and other produce sold in the European markets increased, as the result of the rise in silver and the consequent rise in the gold cost of wheat and cotton and other produce bought in silver-using countries.

As we have said, gold would not go to a premium, for there is no silver that could be dumped on our markets in exchange for gold. On the contrary, Great Britain would be obliged to buy silver in America as now, or cease the purchase of the wheat and cotton in the East which she now pays for with silver bought from us at half price. Consequently the demand for our wheat and cotton would increase and prices rise to that point where it would be as cheap for the British trader to buy our silver at our mint price and send it to India in exchange for wheat and cotton as to pay the increased price demanded for American cotton and wheat. Thus the needs of the British consumer would lead to the restoration of the parity between gold and silver.

So also the gold contractionists speak of free coinage as repudiation. It would be more correct to speak of the legislation that has resulted in the constant appreciation of gold during the past twenty odd years as confiscation. For years our foreign creditors, by doubling the value of money, have taken our produce in payment of our indebtedness at half price. After we have opened our mints to the free coinage of silver they will be welcome to as many grains of gold as now, but the purchasing power of the dollar will decrease, and they will be no longer in position to confiscate the property of their debtors. They can have as now, 25.8 grains of gold for every dollar due them, but for the gold dollar they cannot have as now two bushels of wheat where they are entitled to but one and other produce in like proportion.

The free coinage of silver does not mean repudiation, but gold-monometallism is synonymous with confiscation.

THE MARKET FOR OUR SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

ONE third of the wheat and cotton raised by farmers and planters finds a market in the gold standard countries of Europe. And what is true of wheat and cotton, is true in great measure, directly or indirectly, of our other agricultural products. Our exports of corn are comparatively small, but the greater part of the corn we raise is used as food for swine, and it is in the shape of pork products that the greater part of our corn crop finds a market and is ultimately consumed. So it is that while we export directly a very small percentage of our corn crop, still indirectly we find a market in Europe for a considerable part of

the crop, our exports of bacon and hams, of lard and pork, being large.

Thus either directly or indirectly we have exported for the past few years thirty per cent. of the entire yield of our agricultural products, and it of necessity follows, that the prices our farmers receive for their products sold at home, either for export or domestic consumption, are equivalent to the prices for agricultural products in the European markets fixed in competition with all the world, less the cost of transporting from the American farm to the British or other market. Consequently, as of late years, the agriculturalist of India, Argentine and Russia has entered into competition with the American farmer for the British and other European markets and striven to displace American products, prices of agricultural products have fallen on the British markets and just as they have fallen on the British markets they have fallen on the American farm.

As the demand for home consumption is not sufficient to make a market for the entire products of our farms, but as a market for 30 per cent of our agricultural products must be found abroad, a fall in prices in America is inevitable with a fall in prices for farm products in the British markets, for a market for our surplus products can only be found by meeting such fall. Unless our farmers offer their wheat and cotton at prices equally as low as the prices at which the British trader can import wheat from Argentine or Russia or India, or cotton from India or Egypt, foreign demand for our wheat and cotton will fall off and the surplus products of the American agriculturalist must remain unsold, with the inevitable result, that sooner or later prices will fall in America to such a level as will induce the British trader to buy cotton and wheat and other produce in America in preference to Argentine, Russia, India or elsewhere.

Moreover just so long as we hold our wheat and other farm products at higher prices than those asked by the Argentinian or Russian or Indian farmer, our foreign creditors will demand gold in settlement of our indebtedness. They will not take our wheat or cotton when the ounce of gold, in which the great part of the interest charges on our foreign debt is made payable, will buy more wheat and cotton elsewhere than in America. Our foreign creditors will spend the gold which we owe them as interest on our immense foreign indebtedness where it will buy the most, and if the ounce of gold will not buy as much in the United States as in India or Argentine or Russia they will take the ounce of gold from us and spend it elsewhere. This leading to gold exports of course depletes the Treasury of gold and the banks,—that supply the greenbacks and treasury notes used to draw gold from the Treasury,—of loanable funds. The result is that contraction of bank credit as well as the volume of our currency by the locking of greenbacks and treasury notes up in the Treasury, follows gold exports, which of course curtails the ability of merchants, who cannot command customary bank accommodation, to buy, thus restricting the demand for goods and forcing prices lower. And this contraction must go on until as a result prices are forced so low that imports are checked and the British trader finding wheat and cotton and other produce cheaper in America than elsewhere will take our commodities in preference to gold.

In this way gold exports may be checked temporarily, but America being a large debtor nation cannot hope to keep her gold at home, or maintain gold payments by forcing prices lower, for just as prices fall it takes more wheat and cotton, more produce of all kinds to pay the interest on our foreign debt, and we cannot go on indefinitely increasing the quantity of our exports. If we were not in debt it would be possible to prevent gold exports and maintain gold payments by forcing down prices to that point where imports would be so checked that they would be balanced by exports even if sold at ruinously low prices. Thus gold payments could be maintained by impoverishing our producing classes, but as we are greatly in debt to Europe there is a constant drain for gold for export to pay the interest and principal on our

foreign debt as it falls due. And this drain we cannot check by forcing prices lower and lower and depressing the debt paying power of what we export.

It is clear that the competition with the producers of the silver-using countries for the British markets that has resulted in forcing down prices, has not only impoverished our farmers, but is bankrupting our country. To find and remove the cause of this destructive competition is therefore of primary necessity to the restoration of prosperity.

It is a noteworthy fact that this increased competition has come from those countries in which gold is at a premium as measured in their currencies. It is also an indisputable fact that the cost of production in silver-using countries has not increased at all with the appreciation of gold, and that in Argentine, where gold has appreciated in their currency by 200 per cent., the cost of production has increased in no such degree. The result is that, as gold commands a premium in silver-using countries of nearly 100 per cent., silver-using peoples can sell their produce to gold-using peoples for one-half the price in gold that they could twenty-five years ago, when gold commanded no premium over silver, without reducing their profit on production one jot. And so the difference in Argentine between the premium on gold and the increased cost of production of wheat measured in their currency has resulted in a bounty on exports to gold-using countries which has enabled them to sell for one-half the price in gold that they could a few years ago, without reducing at all the real price received.

It is this competition fostered by a high premium on gold that has led to the ruinous fall in prices that is impoverishing our farming classes. To check this competition we must check the appreciation of gold, restore the parity between gold and silver, and thus take away the bounty on exports from silver-using to gold-using countries. To do this there is but one way, and that is to increase the demand for silver and decrease the demand for gold. This can be done by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver, as they are now open to the free coinage of gold. It can be done in no other way.

And the effect on the prices of our agricultural products of removing this bounty would be what? Surely, just as the bounty which they now enjoy was taken away from our competitors, they would be forced to ask higher gold prices. The price of wheat in silver-using countries is, and has been for the past quarter of a century, approximately an ounce of silver, less the cost of transportation to Liverpool. At this time the ounce of silver is worth about 69 cents in gold. Hence, with 69 cents in gold the British importer can buy a bushel of wheat from silver-using countries, for with 69 cents in gold he can purchase the ounce of silver demanded by the wheat-raiser in silver-using countries. And able to buy wheat in silver-using countries with the ounce of silver costing 69 cents in gold, it is clear he will have no inducement to pay more than 69 cents in gold for American wheat laid down in Liverpool. Consequently, 69 cents in gold is the Liverpool price of American wheat.

With our mints opened to silver, the gold-price of silver would rise with the increased demand for silver and the decreased demand for gold until the parity between the metals was restored, and just as silver rose, the gold price which the British trader would have to pay to silver-using peoples asking an ounce of silver for the bushel of wheat, would rise. Thus, with the parity restored between gold and silver, the ounce of silver would be worth \$1.29, and for the ounce of silver the British trader would have to pay the equivalent of \$1.29 in gold. Hence the cost of the bushel of wheat bought from silver-using peoples demanding, as now, an ounce of silver in payment, would be to the Englishman \$1.29.

It may be urged that with the rise in the gold-price of silver the producer in silver-using countries would take less silver for the bushel of wheat, but he could not afford to do so, for the cost

of production would not be lessened by the increase in the gold-price of silver any more than it has increased with the depreciation of the gold-value of silver. Nothing less than the ounce of silver would recompense him for the cost of production, and hence he would not offer his wheat for anything less.

Thus prices would rise in the British markets, and as they rose in the British markets they would rise on the American farm, for the British trader will buy where he can buy cheapest, and as with the rise in the gold-price of silver, the cost of buying wheat and cotton in silver-using countries rose, he would turn to America, and would continue to make his purchases in America until our wheat and cotton rose as far as silver, when he could buy either in America or in India with silver purchased in America, with equal advantage.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

His hair as wintry snow is white,
Her trembling steps are slow;
His eyes have lost their merry light,
Her cheeks their rosy glow;
Her hair has lost its tints of gold,
His voice no joyous thrill.
And yet, though feeble, grey and old,
They're faithful lovers still.

Since they were wed, on lawn and lea,
Oft did the daisies blow,
And oft across the trackless sea
Did swallows come and go.
Oft were the forest branches bare,
And oft in gold arrayed;
Oft did the lilies scent the air,
The roses bloom and fade.

They have had their share of hopes and fears,
Their share of bliss and bale,
Since first he whispered in her ears,
A lover's tender tale.
Full many a thorn amid the flowers
Has lain upon their way;
They've had their dull November hours,
As well as days of May.

But firm and true through weal and woe,
Through change of time and scene;
Through winter's gloom, through summer's glow,
Their faith and love have been.
Together, hand in hand they pass
Serenely down life's hill,
In hopes one grave in churchyard grass
May hold them, lovers still.

Women holding foreign medical diplomas are now allowed to register as doctors in Austria.

Housework, sweeping, dusting, bed-making, washing and the incessant processes necessary to keep things bright about a house, are excellent for the complexion. They also keep the spirits good and make the worker graceful, strong and agile.

An interesting character has passed away in the person of the aged wife of the great painter Wilhelm von Kaulbach, whom she survived for more than a quarter of a century. Frau von Kaulbach was the daughter of a poor needle maker, and was herself in domestic service in Munich when Kaulbach met her. She was one of the most beautiful women of her time, and afterward, when Kaulbach became famous, many princely and celebrated personages frequented her salon, including the poet Geibel, Dollinger, Liebig, Von Sybel, Giesebrecht, and the two successive Kings of Bavaria, Ludwig I. and Maximilian II.

Not every woman is able to take a tub bath every day, but every woman is strong enough to take a sponge bath daily and two or three tub baths a week. The sponge baths may be made strengthening to weak constitutions by pouring a little alcohol, toilet cologne or toilet vinegar into the water.

Actress Margor, of Vienna, has petitioned for the privilege of being the first bride married by civil ceremony in Hungary. She is a Catholic, the bridegroom is a Hebrew and they want no religious sanction. The law of civil marriage has only just been established in Hungary.

Messalina, the infamous wife of Claudius Cæsar, was small and lively; she had black eyes that sparkled when she talked and a persuading, pleading way that no one could resist. It was said of her that she was so clever a hypocrite that she could smile into a lover's eyes when he was drinking the poison she had prepared for him.

Most of the postal clerks in the smaller offices in England are women. Candidates must pass an examination. One of the regulations, according to a Paris paper, is that no one shall be employed who has not absolutely sound teeth, no matter how fit in other ways for the post. The reason for this regulation is shrouded in mystery. To comply with this rule an English woman the other day exhibited a strange heroism. Having passed the other tests, the dentist reported against the condition of her teeth, his affidavit stating that two of her molars were quite hollow and twelve others were in various stages of decay. Without hesitation, the fair candidate hurried to the nearest dentist's shop, and at a single sitting had extracted the fourteen teeth that threatened to terminate her official career before it had fairly begun. Armed with a fresh certificate, testifying that her remaining teeth were sound and in good condition, she again applied for employment and was appointed.

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

ALTHOUGH "rubbing down" is an ordinary term, "rubbing up" would be more correct, for to achieve the best results the rubbing should always be upward or rather toward the heart.

Never sleep with the face turned toward a near wall.

From now throughout all the warmer months, one eats more sour vegetables and more fruit. As these are bad for the teeth, while generally excellent for the stomach, extra care should be taken in much brushing, and care that the lime of the teeth is not eaten into by the acid. After every meal is not too often to brush the teeth, and it should be conscientiously done while this sort of food is on the table.

A good dentifrice is made of two ounces of pulverized borax, four ounces of precipitated chalk and two ounces of pulverized castile soap.

The following simple formula will purify ordinary water, especially in reservoirs and filtering basins: Calcium permanganate, 1 part; aluminium sulphate, 10 parts; fine clay, 30 parts. These are thoroughly mixed and 1 part is added to about 10,000 parts of water. It is said that even sewer drainage is almost completely purified by this mixture. It precipitates all of the impurities and living organisms, and the clear portion may be drawn off and used with perfect safety.

The ultimate cause of atonic dyspepsia is constitutional depression. It may be due to overwork, and especially to prolonged worry. Sometimes the dyspepsia is the first manifestation of tubercular poisoning. Again, there seems to be an inherent failure of the digestive organs. Once established, dyspepsia is, in turn, the cause of loss of strength, of mental inertia and visceral weakness. Some degree of simple anæmia is almost inevitable. The exciting cause may be an illness of any kind, the excessive use of tea, coffee or other beverages, the lack of proper food, some error in habits of eating. Often it is not discoverable.

Never eat between meals unless you are an invalid. The meals of the day should be a substantial breakfast, a light lunch and a good dinner; do not drink tea more than once a day, and never with meat.

Go to bed between 10 and 11, taking a warm but not hot bath first, and add to the bath a little ammonia. This cleanses the pores of the skin from the dust and dirt of the day, and so allows free perspiration during the night, and also induces sleep. A glass of cold or hot water taken just before getting into bed flushes the system and acts as a sedative, while a glass of hot water sipped in the morning often cures even obstinate indigestion. Do not read in bed, and do not keep a light in your room, as it not only tires the eyes but consumes the good air we require for ourselves.

Professor Miller, a noted authority of Berlin, gives the following formula as an excellent preventive of decay of the teeth :

	Grams.
Thymic acid	0.25
Benzoic acid	3
Tincture of eucalyptus	15
Alcohol	100
Essence of menthol	0.75

Pour a few drops of this liquid into half a glass of water and rinse the mouth with the mixture three or four times daily. It is essential to brush the teeth, removing all particles which may have lodged in and between them, before using the above wash.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

LAST night, my darling, as you slept,
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept,
And watched a space thereby;
And then I stooped and kissed your brow,
For oh, I love you so—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know!

Some time when, in a darkened place
Where others come to weep,
Your eyes shall look upon a face
Calm in eternal sleep;
The voiceless lips, the wrinkled brow,
The patient smile shall show—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you may know!

Look backward, then, into the years,
And see me here to-night—
See, O my darling, how my tears,
Are falling as I write,
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

—Eugene Field.

A valuable means for ascertaining the progress of a child, which is too often neglected, is regular weighing. A child, from birth to six months of age should be weighed weekly, as by this means, almost to the exclusion of all others, we can tell how the child is developing. During the first week, there is generally loss in weight, but by the end of the second week the child should have regained its birth weight, and if there is a gain of less than four ounces weekly, or a stationary weight, we know there is some fault with its nutrition, either in quantity or quality of the milk which it receives, or its powers of assimilation.

No judicious parent would let a child go to school without breakfast. If there is a habitual lack of appetite in the morning, there is surely some difficulty behind it, and it will inevitably lead to greater difficulties in the future. No breakfast means a lunch in the forenoon, a lunch means no appetite for dinner, little dinner means a hearty supper and no appetite again next morning. Insist on a light supper, early rest at night, and allow no studies and no excursion to proceed, unless some food can be taken. The habit will soon be formed, or there is some serious disorder which needs the co-operation of a good physician.

A prominent physician claims that there will be no diphtheria, scarlet fever nor worms for children if they eat plentifully of onions every day, especially when there is a scarcity of fresh fruit. He buys the onions by the barrel for his young folks, and they are served in every imaginable form.

Teach the little ones:

That teasing is a positive crime.

That they must eat bread before cake.

That bedtime is not a "movable" hour.

That they must speak respectfully to the servants.

That bawling over bruises is unworthy sturdy beings.

That they should not appeal from the decision of one parent to the other.

That punishment follows in the wake of prevarication and of hiding more swiftly than it follows active mischief.

That it is bad taste for them to tell all that they learn of their neighbors' domestic arrangements through playing with the neighbors' children.

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS,
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

D. Appleton & Co.'s monthly bulletin for June is a fiction number, and contains the portraits and brief biographical sketches of the leading novelists of the day, whose works are published by that enterprising firm. It also contains a list of those works with their selling prices attached. In the same issue are noted the latest volumes published, semi-monthly, by Appleton's Town and Country Library, a series of works of absorbing interest and of a high standard of literary excellence. The yearly subscription to the Library is \$12.00 for tastefully paper-covered volumes, issued semi-monthly.

The Southern States is a readable and interesting monthly magazine devoted to upbuilding the interests, moral and material, of the sunny South. It is published by the *Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co.*, Baltimore, Md. \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents a copy.

The Sunday-School Times of the 13th inst. has a brilliant and hitherto unpublished article from the pen of the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, in which he sets forth interestingly the methods, excitements, perils and profits of whaling, as practised by the Eskimos.

The most interesting articles in the periodicals that have reached our literary desk this week are:

The Forum.—"Election of Senators by Popular Vote," by U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell.

McClure's Magazine.—"The Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell.

Table Talk.—"The New Bill of Fare."

The Student.—"The Unexpected Engagement of Miss Cranston and Mr. Proctor Lee."

The Electrical Review.—"Edison's X-Ray Light."

American Manufacturer and Iron World.—"Production of Metallic Bars by Extrusion."

The Bill Poster is a new monthly published in Chicago, Ills. It is devoted to the interests of those who make a living or boom business as "stickers," "boarders," etc.

Le Petit Journal de Réfuses is a new quarterly published in San Francisco—the latest addition to the list of freak magazines. Its brilliant and erratic editor, in his prospectus, promises "the most absolutely atrocious effort that has yet been made to goad into excitement the jaded bibliomaniacs of the East." As its name implies, the magazine, which is published quarterly, "is designed to bring within the magic realm of authorship the many deserving writers without influence elsewhere." The text and illustrations are very appropriately printed in green ink.

D. Appleton & Co.'s Library of Useful Stories has been enriched by the recent publication of the fifth number, entitled "The Story of a Piece of Coal," by Edward A. Martin, F. G. S.

Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish in the Protean Series, "The Quicksands of Pactolus," a novel illustrating the dangers of sudden wealth, by Horace Annesley Vachill. It is now running in *The Overland Monthly*.

And now the cable tells us "the Angel Gabriel, through Mlle. Couédon, has sued a Paris newspaper for libel, asking for \$5,000 damages!"

It is said that the poet Wordsworth, held critical power so infinitely lower than inventive that he expressed the wish that the time consumed in writing critiques of the works of others might be given to original compositions of whatever kind, as a man would thus find his level and do less mischief.

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Refreshing as a breeze in mid-summer, and bright as a newly-coined silver dollar, comes to our desk *Mother's Journal*, of New Haven, Conn., one of the most useful and practical monthlies published. It ought to be in every home. Frances Sheldon Bolton is its editor and Ellen E. Miles, associate editor. Its price is \$1.00 a year, or ten cents a month, and subscriptions should be addressed to *Mother's Journal*, P. O. Box 1726, New Haven, Conn. Among the articles in the June number are "Catching Cold," by F. L. Oswald, M. D.; "Topical Syllabi for Child Study," by G. Stanley Hall; "Practical Pen Talks," by Sara Spy; "Mamma 'll Mend It," by Isabel C. Barrows; "Rickets," by William P. Baldwin, M. D.; "The Early Moulding of Infant Disposition," by Alice L. Root, M. D.; "How I Weaned My Baby," by Bertha Browning White; "Fireside Conference," by Materna; "Fashions for the Coming Men and Women," by Alice D. Bradford; "At the Sea-Shore," by Ellen E. Miles; and "Cycling Facts, Fancies and Fallacies," by William H. Harte.

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The Star and Herald, of Panama, in its issue of the 21st ult., published an editorial stating that the Venezuelan Government had prohibited the circulation of the paper in its territory. *The Star and Herald* has been for many years the only American organ on the Isthmus, where it is published also in Spanish, and popularly known as *La Estrella*. The only cause to which the action of the Caracas Government can be ascribed is the publication in the Spanish edition of *The Star and Herald* of some letters from its correspondent in Venezuela depicting the state of affairs in that Republic. The paper ends its editorial as follows: "We therefore protest against this action. We respectfully call on the Secretary of State of the United States to investigate this matter and give us the protection which we believe we are entitled to, and we sincerely hope that the Venezulean Government will accede to the interposition of the United States, thereby not only drawing closer the bond of friendship with our Great Republic, but also satisfying the wish of the people of Venezuela, who have many years past been constant readers of this journal, and to whom, on their own assertion, it is indispensable."

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The Rosary Magazine for June, published at 871 Lexington Avenue, New York, is as full of good and choice reading as any of its predecessors.

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Summer Reading is the summer number of *The Publishers' Weekly*, issued on the 30th ult. at 59 Duane street, New York. It contains a most attractive list of the books best suited for reading during the season at the seashore, the mountains, or elsewhere. Its pages are also well filled with charmingly illustrated selections from many popular authors.

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The Publishers' Guide, St. Paul, Minnesota, is a safe and sure friend to all publishers of magazines, newspapers, etc. Its columns are filled with news of the most paying kind.

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The Parisian bookbinders tell strange stories of the orders they receive to insert fragments of human skin in the book covers. The skin of notorious criminals is generally used for tobacco pouches and pocket books. The bodies are sent, after execution, to the Ecole de Medecine. But there are ways and means of getting a morsel of the head or body, and a police reporter of a Paris paper still shows a cigarette case made out of Pranzini's skin.

CERNUSCHI'S OPINION ON THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Translated from the *Economiste Européen*, of Paris—Edmond Théry, Editor-in-Chief—May 23, 1896.]

THE American bimetallists accompanied their magnificent wreath at the burial of Mr. Cernuschi by the following inscription:

A TRIBUTE
FROM
AMERICAN BIMETALLISTS
TO THE

FOUNDER OF A TRUE MONETARY SCIENCE:

Who discerned and denounced in its earliest hour the dislocation, caused by governmental action in 1873, of a long-established, everywhere-prevailing monetary parity of gold and silver;

Who, when the two metals—formerly perfectly conjoined in a world-wide payment function at a fixed and prevalent weight-ratio, in a single standard constituting one money—were unwittingly disjoined, thereby transforming one bimetallic money into two unrelated monometallisms; and when silver, the sole universal money-metal, was deprived of universal monetary power for the first time in history, then first defined the law of free bimetallic coinage and its power over all monetary units and over the aggregate monetary mass;

Who first gave to the recorded, uncontested facts of historic bimetallism prior to 1873, a scientific theory, and to this theory in all modern languages its appropriate name:

And who, in a polemic during two decades which has won the assent of all competent economic opinion, has bequeathed to the statesmen of the Old World and the New, guidance for the coming reconstitution, by concurrence among the great metallic powers, of monetary peace and unity among mankind.

Henry Cernuschi was justly looked upon as a great authority in the United States of America, where international bimetalists proudly avow themselves believers in his doctrine. In this connection, therefore, it may be interesting to recall the last words of the master on the silver question in reference to the United States.

It was at Mentone, on the 28th of April last. We were considering together the possible consequences for international bimetalism resulting from the nomination of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency of the United States. Since the discussion in the House of Commons on the motion of the 17th of March, Cernuschi's ideas had, in fact undergone some modification regarding the question of bimetalism in Europe. "After the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach," he said to me, "the knot of the question of international bimetalism must now be sought for in America. England, for a certain time at least, will have her hands tied by the declarations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but those same declarations will furnish the American silver men with a decisive argument for use in the present Presidential campaign."

And, in deference to my request that he would more fully explain his present view of the subject—for hitherto he has always said, in accordance with our own view, that the solution of international bimetalism depended upon England's attitude—he added:

"I have always combated the uncompromising silver men of America, who at bottom are really silver-monometallists, because, from the scientific point of view, their doctrine is as fallacious as that of the gold-monometallists.

"The adoption of the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would, it is true, increase to a formidable extent the contingent of silver monometallic countries, but would not immediately bring about a true solution of the problem that international bimetalism has in view: namely, the instantaneous fusion of the two monetary standards in a single international money by the establishment of a fixed parity of value between gold and silver.

"With silver-monometallism in the United States, the war to the knife between gold and silver will agitate for many years yet the civilized world, and you know as well as I do that the results of this struggle will be disastrous to those European countries which are at present living under a single gold standard, and in particular to England and France.

"I have always been the adversary of the out-and-out silver men of America, that is to say, the party which demands the free coinage of the silver dollar in the United States without reference

to the action of European nations, because their monetary conception is diametrically opposed to mine. They are monometallists, like the monometallists of the city of London, and the triumph of their cause, so far from putting an end to the monetary anarchy in which the world has been writhing since 1873, will merely accentuate it, in rendering more burdensome for Europe the economic consequence of the divergence between the two standards.

"But if I were a citizen of the United States, and were convinced that Europe, by reason of England's attitude, is fixedly hostile to the establishment of a stable monetary parity between gold and silver, obstinately rejecting all ideas of international bimetallic agreement, then I should cease to be an international bimetalist—which nearly all my friends in the United States are—and should go over unhesitatingly to the camp of the silver men.

"As a matter of fact, in its present economic situation, the United States of America, that great and youthful nation, suffers much more from the merciless conflict that has been in progress between gold and silver since 1873, than England, a very wealthy country, creditor of the rest of the world, possessing resources of every kind and enormous financial reserves, which enable her to endure with comparative ease the economic competition of those nations whose monetary standard is depreciated in regard to gold, like the countries of the Far East, Mexico, the Argentine Republic, etc.

"The United States of America, on the contrary, are debtors to Europe for a portion of the sums which they have employed in the development of their industrial system, and must necessarily liquidate their debts abroad by realizing upon the products of their soil and of their manufactures.

"Now, as these foreign debts are, on the one hand, contracted in gold, and as, on the other, American products in Europe have to reckon with the depressing competition of similar products exported by countries having a silver standard or paper money, it follows that the appreciation of gold, in regard to silver, that has taken place since 1873, has had a twofold result for the United States—which have remained faithful to the single gold standard since that date—namely: (1) It has diminished by half, on American territory, the value in gold of all the national products which are subject to the said competition; and (2) it has doubled the real burden of the debts contracted abroad in gold, since double the quantity of American products is now required to discharge the annual liabilities arising from those debts.

"The native products of England have evidently felt the depressing influence of the same competition with similar products from countries whose monetary standard has been depreciated in regard to gold; and in this respect English agriculturists and manufacturers are prejudicially affected in the same way as the agriculturists and manufacturers of the United States. For this reason an understanding between the two countries looking to the re-establishment of the equilibrium between the monetary standards and the maintenance of a stable parity of exchange for the future, was logical, reasonable and desirable for the world at large.

"But if the interests of English agriculturists and manufacturers are seriously affected by the competition of countries having a depreciated monetary standard, the exterior finances of the United Kingdom do not suffer thereby, since England has no debts contracted abroad, and, in this respect at least, the English escape that particular evil from which the finances of the United States of America suffer so cruelly.

"Furthermore, England being a large creditor of foreign countries, the London bankers can argue—as Sir William Harcourt did in so categorical a manner in his speech of the 17th March last in the House of Commons—that the English capitalists recover, by the increased purchasing power of the gold due them from abroad, the amount which, owing to the fall in the gold price of products imported into England by debtor countries, is lost by the agriculturists and manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

"Is that the case with the United States of America? No, most assuredly not! for they are debtors in gold to foreign countries, and it is with the proceeds of these same products, the gold prices of which have been depreciated by the competition of silver-standard or paper-money countries, that they are obliged to pay their foreign debts.

"Therefore, the present monetary situation in the United States is doubly unfavorable to the economic interests of that great nation, since, owing to the state of affairs now obtaining, the gold-standard countries of Europe, and particularly the manufacturing countries like England, find it enormously advantageous to purchase their raw materials in those countries whose standard

is depreciated with regard to gold, like the Asiatic countries, Russia, or the Argentine Republic, and, on the other hand, to sell their manufactured products in the American market, where they are paid for in gold currency.

"The present monetary policy of the United States is consequently very advantageous to the interests of England, a gold-monometallic country, but it is utterly ruinous as regards the foreign financial relations of the United States, and especially for its native producers.

"This is why, inasmuch as England's attitude presents the realization of international bimetalism, and condemns one half of the world to gold-monometallism, and the other half to silver-monometallism, I would not hesitate, were I a citizen of the United States, to become—I, Cernuschi, the father of international bimetalism, as I am everywhere called—a silver-monometallist.

"From a theoretical point of view, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, re-established by the United States without the concurrence of Europe, would be a vicious solution, but it would nevertheless be a step in the direction of international bimetalism; for, under the regime of the new standard, the productive power of the United States would receive so enormous an impulse, and this development would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetalism as the only true solution even upon those who to-day deny the possibility and efficacy of it."

Such, if I may so express myself, is the last lesson of him whom the American bimetalists call, with reason, the "Founder of a True Monetary Science." I have transcribed it faithfully, without adding anything in the nature of comment; it is for our readers to appreciate the arguments therein contained.

EDMOND THÉRY.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

PUPILS in the German Gymnasia and Real Schulen are steadily decreasing in number, preferring to go to the schools where English and French are substituted for Latin.

Russia is pushing the construction of the Tiflis Kars Railway as fast as possible, and will probably have it completed by August. It will enable her to carry an army from the Caucasus to the doors of Turkish Armenia. The line is one hundred and ninety miles long, and is already built as far as Alexandropol, fifty miles from Kars.

A girl who can see the Röntgen rays has been found by Dr. Brandes, of Halle, who discovered her. Starting from the fact that the rays do not penetrate lenses, he hunted for some one the lens of whose eyes had been removed, an operation performed not rarely for extreme short-sightedness or for cataract. The girl, who had had the lens of her left eye removed, was able to see the light with it, though her right eye, which retained its lens, could see nothing. Dr. Brandes asserts that the rays affect the retina of the eye, and if any one's head is enclosed in an opaque vessel near the source of the rays the light can be seen even with closed eyes.

High explosive shells have proved so successful with quick-firing breech-loaders in the French experiments, that the British Admiralty has already supplied the Channel fleet with them, and will soon provide shells for the whole navy.

Greece has determined to have Olympic games at Athens every four years. The stadion is to be completed in Pentelic marble, M. Averoff, of Alexandria, who gave a million drachmæ to have the race course put in order, having promised to give half a million drachmæ (\$1,000,000) a year for the purpose.

Peat carbon, which is almost pure, is now used in England for carbonizing armor plates. The carbon is made into a plate of the size and shape of the steel plates to be hardened, and is then forced into the surface of the metal by hydraulic pressure. It is asserted that in this way a hardened plate can be produced in one-third the time usually taken, that it will be harder on the face and tougher in the back, and will give greater resistance than anything hitherto produced.

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"Sound, Convincing and Invaluable."

I regard THE AMERICAN as the soundest and most convincing publication in the cause of free silver extant. I hope to be able to increase the list of subscribers, as I consider it invaluable in the cause of silver and humanity.

JAMES MULLANY, Glenn's Ferry, Idaho.

Valuable and Interesting.

My AMERICAN of last week has not arrived. Kindly send me another as I do not want to miss any of your very valuable and interesting articles on the financial question. I wish there were more such papers and less "newspapers."

S. B. LIVERMORE, Winona, Minn.

Read With Pleasure and Profit.

I have read THE AMERICAN with much pleasure and profit. You fully appreciate the gravity of the crisis now on us, and your arguments are conclusive, it seems to me, to any fair minded reader.

J. K. P. DOUGLASS, Alma, Ark.

For Bimetallism and Prosperity.

Your discussion of this momentous question, bimetallism, since I have been reading THE AMERICAN, has, indeed, been "on high, broad grounds of national expediency," and I think your classification of the issue correct,— "Bimetallism and Prosperity," or "Gold Monometallism and Misery."

J. R. COWAN, Cunningham, Ala.

Irrefutable and Unanswerable Arguments.

I have been reading very closely THE AMERICAN, during the last past five months, and consider that the arguments you have advanced in behalf of true bimetallism are irrefutable and unanswerable. I will do all I can in aiding you to distribute THE AMERICAN, for I consider it the best and ablest advocate of real bimetallism published.

L. S. CALFEE, Pulaski, Va.

For Business First.

I will vote no other ticket than Free Coinage of both Gold and Silver, 16 to 1. I have dropped my Republicanism; business first.

O. N. HUMPHREY, Lincoln, Neb.

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I am much pleased with THE AMERICAN. The articles on the money question are the clearest and most satisfactory to me of any I have ever read.

THOS. LOWE, M. D., Slayton, Minn.

Cogent Reasoning and Common Sense.

I find THE AMERICAN is exerting a greater influence with parties here than any other literature. With others, I know this is owing to the argumentative cogent reasoning and plain common sense of its articles.

O. K. LAPHAM, Staunton, Va.

Seven Bushels of Corn for A Dollar!

THE AMERICAN gives me much valuable information to back up my position as a banker who advocates the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without any restriction. My customers are now parting with seven bushels of corn to get \$1—a continuance of which will bring ruin not only to the farmer but business men as well; our interests are mutual.

G. A. LUIKART, Norfolk, Neb.

Ought to Be in Every Home.

I have found THE AMERICAN a truthful, fearless and aggressive advocate of the rights of the great common people of America. While I do not agree with its position on the tariff, I think it ought to visit every honest home in the United States.

ALVIN C. OWSLEY, Denton, Tex.

American Interests Above the Money Changers.

I desire to state that in my humble opinion THE AMERICAN is the ablest exponent of true bimetallism that reaches the public eye. I sincerely trust that by your earnest support of bimetallism you will enable us to reach the point where American interests will be placed above those of the money changers.

R. A. O'HARA, Hamilton, Mont.

Lucidly Discusses the All-Important Question.

Allow me to express my high appreciation of the very valuable work THE AMERICAN is doing in throwing a "search light" on the all-important question, the free coinage of silver. When I can be of service in helping THE AMERICAN, command me.

W. H. NORRIS, Russellville, Ala.

Help for the Farmers.

I assure you I appreciate THE AMERICAN. I know it takes a man with a nerve to issue such a paper in your locality, and I wish I was able to help you substantially, but that is out of the question. We live in one of the best farming districts in the United States, and I tell you if you could know the condition of the farmers, as I know it, you could draw a pitiful picture. Never did I see men go to work with as little heart or hope; the harder they work the less they make. If they only raise one hundred bushels of grain they only lose \$12, but if they raise 10,000 bushels they lose \$1,200.

H. B. MILLER, Winside, Neb.

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

BY imagination, a man in a dungeon is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.

The ways of auctioneers in different parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale; but in France the purchaser bears the cost, five per cent. being added to the purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required to pay ten per cent. additional for the expenses of the sale.

Fuller's earth is one of those things which no family should be without. When grease has been spilled upon the carpet, a paste of magnesia and fuller's earth in equal parts, mixed with boiling water, should be applied and let dry. When it is hard, brush the powder away and the grease spot will have disappeared. Fuller's earth and benzine will remove stains from marble.

The instruments used in the observations of the British Association's committee on earth tremors are so delicate that an angle can be detected corresponding with that subtended by a chord an inch long of a circle 1,000 miles in radius.

Habitually eating soft foods, even soft bread, to the exclusion of everything that is hard or crusty, is not only weakening to the digestive organs, but it leads to rapid decay of the teeth. When these are not used in the mastication of harder foods, the teeth become covered with tartar and sometimes loosen in their sockets, or the gums will bleed. The use of hard bread and other substances requiring thorough mastication will do more to preserve the teeth than all other things put together. It will also tend to keep them clean, and by insuring good digestion, it will help to make the breath fresh and pure. Those who suffer from indigestion instinctively reject the softer, sloppy foods, as they are apt to make disturbance almost as soon as swallowed. They instinctively give preference to the harder or more solid foods—those that require thorough mastication and insalivation.

Wanamaker's

Men's Bicycle Shoes

FAKING shoe sellers tell of Bicycle Shoes with "electric soles"—and probably wonder why you don't storm the shops to buy them. No wonder, the term is absurd and meaningless. And, likely as not, the soles are simply imitations of the really best leather used for bicycle shoe bottoms. It is chrome-tanned and looks like a piece of very mouldy pasteboard. It withstands the wear from rat-trap pedals better than the harder surfaced leathers.

Bicycle Shoes with soles of chrome-tanned leather; the uppers of best box calfskin—which is an oil-finish leather showing the grain—\$2.50. The shoes are black.

The average shoe store pays more for equal shoes than our selling price.

Same shoes with soles of oak-tanned leather, \$2.

All right sorts of outing shoes, for—

cricketers
base ball players
tennis players
yachters

And we've done less than our duty if the prices we charge are too high.

Market street.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Men's and Youths' Reliable Clothing—A decided sacrifice.

250 Men's Sack Suits in black, blue and medium colored suitings, every one is pure wool, silk sewed and in the newest shapes. Sizes range from 35 to 44-inch breast. Have been reduced from prices as high as \$10.00 to

\$6.75

Also 100 Young Men's Sack Suits—sizes 15 to 19 years, six different styles in black and blue Cheviot and dark mixtures, that have been \$7.50 to \$10.00 per suit, are reduced to

\$5.00

Men's and Youths' Single Trousers—six different patterns, at

\$2.50

Men's and Youths' Cutaway Coats and Vests—of black Clay Diagonal, at

\$8.50

Boys' Sailor Suits—of White Duck and Brown Crash, 3 to 10 years, at

\$1.25

Boys' Tam O'Shanter—of Crash, Linen, and White Duck, with detachable covers, at

50c.

100 Dozens Boys' Blouse Waists—of Grass Linen, 3 to 8 years, deep sailor collar, newest style, reduced to

50c.

Boys' Waists and Blouses—of white pleated Muslin, with colored collar and cuffs, 6 to 14 years, reduced to

28c.

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OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MORE OF MORTON'S PITIFUL IGNORANCE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—I notice in this morning's issue of the organ of the Drexel Co., Bankers, otherwise called the *Public Ledger*, an interview purporting to be given by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and in which the following statement is made—"and right there in San Francisco, where they have more than a hundred millions of gold coin in the vaults of their banks, where deposits are paid in gold by specific contract, and where greenbacks have never been good enough for them, the people are crying for 50 cent silver dollars."

As the entire amount of gold coin held by all banks in the United States (national and other), according to the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, amounted on July 11th, 1895, to only \$127,621,099, it is manifestly impossible that the banks of San Francisco could hold 100 millions. The truth is, upon the authority of the Comptroller, that the San Francisco banks held on Sept. 28th, 1895 (and they have not materially increased the amount since), in gold coin but \$1,686,485. The Hon. Secretary is in error just \$98,313,515.

The word of Mr. Morton might be of value as to the number of grains of corn upon a cob, but after making such a ridiculously false statement he should forever hold his peace upon the silver question and retire to his farm.

Very truly yours,

GUSTAVUS HARKNESS.

Pottstown, Pa., June 3d, 1896.

BIMETALLISM AND THE SILVER PROBLEM.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Among the many questions awaiting the solution and demanding the prompt attention of the American people, none are of such momentous importance to the domestic prosperity, the social and financial welfare of our country, as the principle involved in the silver problem. The solution of this problem, and the adoption of the principles which it involves, will give a new impetus to trade, commerce and manufacture, restore public confidence, prevent, to a large extent, business depressions and financial panics, mitigate many of the evils at present existing between labor and capital, thereby increasing the wages and raising the standard of life of the laboring classes, and ameliorate the general condition of the country socially, physically and intellectually.

The agitation of the principles involved in the silver problem is not, as some of the enemies to free coinage maintain, "a mere political whim, an instrument to fill the coffers of the wealthy proprietors of large silver mines in the West, and a question whose advocates are only demagogues working for self-aggrandizement, or crafty politicians aspiring to fortune, fame or political glory." No, emphatically no. The advocates of this great question are men of honor, brains and philanthropic hearts; men who would see their country in a state of general prosperity, and who have at heart the best interests of their fellow man. They are men whose ancestors freed this country from the galling yoke of England's political despotism, and they are willing to free her from England's financial despotism.

The enemies to free coinage and bimetallism believe in monometallism, and maintain that gold, and gold alone, should be the primary money of the United States. They hold that silver should be used only as a secondary, subsidiary coin, and that to make it a primary money would be disadvantageous to the commercial growth, and general prosperity of the country. No sane man should believe, or be silenced by this false representation. Take a retrospective glance into American history, and there you will find arguments practical, irrefragable and incontrovertible, which will prove conclusively the absurdity and fallacy of such a statement. Before the demonetization of silver, prior to the "Crime of '73," the country was in a state of comparative prosperity, and there were no financial panics or periods of hard times which could compare with those of to-day. Yet, silver is bad, dishonest money, because it makes the country prosperous. Gold is good, honest "SOUND" money because it causes financial panics and general hard times—gives wealth to the wealthy, poverty to the poor, power to the kings of capital, slavery to the sons of toil. Where, then, are the demagogues, the crafty politicians?

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For Buffalo (Parlor Car) 12.30 P. M.
Buffalo and Chicago Express daily 6.34 P. M.
Sleeping Cars 9.45 P. M.
Williamsport Express, week-days, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05 P. M. Daily (sleeper) 11.30 P. M.
Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleeper) daily, except Saturday, 11.30 P. M.

For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.45, (dining car), 1.30, 3.05, 4.00, 4.02, 5.00, 6.10, 7.30, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays—4.10, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10, 11.50 (dining car) A. M., 1.30, 3.55, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.

Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.59, 10.09, 10.32, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 8.55, A. M., 10.32, 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

Parlor cars on all day express trains and sleeping cars on night trains to and from New York.
FOR BETHLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 6.05, 8.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.34, 9.45 P. M. Sundays, 6.25, 8.32, 9.00 A. M., 1.10, 4.20, 6.34, 9.45 P. M. (9.45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.41, 11.05 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45, (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.38, 5.58, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M. Accom. 6.15 P. M.

For Pottsville—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.15 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 11.30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.00 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.
For Danville and Bloomsburg, 10.05 A. M.

For Atlantic City

Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00 A. M., 2.00 (Saturdays only, 3.00), 4.00, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9.00, 10.00 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week-days—Express, 7.35, 9.00 A. M., 3.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M. Accom., 6.00, 8.15, A. M., 4.32 P. M. Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 8.00 P. M. Accom. 7.15 A. M., 4.15 P. M.

Parlor cars on all express trains.
Brigantine, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.30 P. M. Lakewood, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.15 P. M.

For Cape May.

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In mathematics there is a unit from which all other numbers are reckoned. So in money, we must have a monetary unit, and the dollar is that unit. If you increase the value of a dollar you increase its purchasing power, and thus low prices result, and with low prices, come a decrease in wages and general hard times. This happened when Congress demonetized silver, and made the gold dollar henceforth the unit of value. Thus it is, that the gold bugs of to-day are able to tell us that, as measured in gold, our silver dollar is worth but fifty-two cents; but prior to 1873, when the silver dollar was the unit of value, such could not be truthfully said. It could not be said to be worth any number of cents less than a dollar—less than itself.

If the demonetization of silver is not the cause of our present financial panic and hard times, I would like to know what is. Do not say over-production, for there is no such thing, and until every man, woman and child throughout our country is well clothed, well housed and well fed, need we talk of such? The world has never produced more commodities than the people are capable of consuming, provided they have the money with which to procure them. If you were to give overproduction as the cause of hard times to the starving thousands in all our large cities, I think it would fare pretty badly with you. It may be replied, "We have more money now in silver and gold than we had prior to the demonetization of silver, and why talk of a scarcity?" Where is it? Is it in the pockets of the people? Is it in the channels of trade? Are the pockets of the people full of money while their stomachs are empty?

There is something wrong, and the present woe, wretchedness and poverty of the American people has few comparisons in the annals of history. The cause of this is almost wholly due to the adoption of the single gold standard, and the truth of this statement none can honestly deny. Gold is now and always has been the money of vampires, usurers and absorbers of all the wealth of the world, and it has never, at any age or with any people, been serviceable to the masses in general. If the Rothschilds, the Vanderbilts, the Morgans and the rest of the great money magnates want gold, let them have it; but give to the people silver. Silver will build our railroads, our navies; make all our internal improvements, and in every way be most serviceable to our people. It is doing all the work of gold now, and why should it not be a primary money? If gold is best adapted to be used by the people in the transaction of business, why is it not used in the payment of wages? How often do you, business men, find a gold dollar in your money drawer? You see one more frequently dangling from the watch-chain of some up-to-date, cane-carrying dude, or in the shape of a ring worn upon the finger of some fair damsel. The American people do not want primary money which they see most frequently in the form of watch-charms or finger-rings. "Sound" money evidently means that of which we hear a great deal, but see little.

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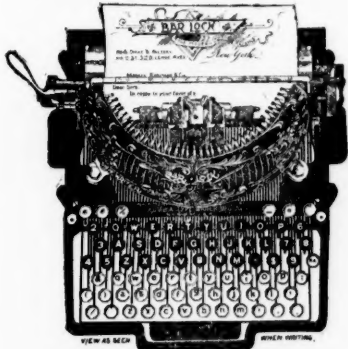
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Titusville, Pa., June 7, 1896.

BOOK REVIEWS.

ON SNOWSHOES TO THE BARREN GROUNDS. Caspar Whitney.
New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Whitney, beyond all question, is the leading American
writer on sports. He devotes most of his attention to amateur
athletics, to be sure; but he is a thorough all-round sportsman,
and has the gift of giving interesting descriptions of sporting
adventures, as well as framing authoritative criticisms on matters
of athletic interest. About a year ago, we think it was, the
Harpers sent him into the great North—that wild region which
yet retains the characteristics in animal life which marked much
of the northwestern territory of the United States some years ago.
Mr. Whitney went on the trip with the idea of collecting information
upon the life of the Indians and trappers, who constitute the
population of the Barren Grounds, and, of course, the pursuit of
the noble game, which roams over that portion of the continent,
was also an object. In *Harper's Magazine*, upon his return, some
months since, Mr. Whitney gave an account of his trip, and the
several articles he contributed to the periodical in question, were
read with real interest. It goes without saying that a narrative
of adventure having the wild region of the Barren Grounds for its
place, abounds in hazardous undertakings and encounters with
many difficulties. These are vividly told by the author in the
present book, which, we believe, is more comprehensive than were
the papers contributed serially. In any event, it affords an
instructive view of the territory, and of the rough people who
make it their home. The fruit of Mr. Whitney's six months in
the North is a welcome addition to our literature of travel and
adventure.

ROME. By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly.
Two Volumes. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The rejection of Zola as an applicant for membership in the
French Academy will lead some inquirers to seek in the realist's
latest work for a lack of imagination, a want of strength in lan-
guage and thought, a serious weakness in the style of the author.
None of these quests will be satisfied by such an examination, we
believe; yet the impression left upon the minds of readers who
labor through this lengthy production, will be one of weariness,
and, in most cases, they will imagine they appreciate the feelings
of those, who, having the opportunity to pay an honor to Zola's
literary ability, refused to take advantage of it. Rome is the
second of the three "great" works which Zola promised us when
he wrote "Lourdes." The first of that trilogy aroused world-
wide discussion; that the second will do the same we question,
though there is no doubt that the reflections upon the spiritual
character of the Roman Catholic Church, which it contains, will
elicit severe criticism from the believers in that church. The
novel, in a few words, is the story of a French priest, one Abbe
Froment, who, moved by a consuming desire to preach the rejuven-
eration of religion, goes to Rome to intercede with the Pope for
the support of his idea. At Rome he begins to realize that the
Church is a great piece of ecclesiastical machinery, as well as a
spiritual body, and his interview with Leo ends in his abandon-
ment of his project, and his renunciation of the views he held so
dear before.

The book, in places, is illumined by pictures, drawn with
that appreciation of color of which Zola is a master. Passages
appeal to us strongly, by virtue of their eloquence, and, while the
vast amount of tedious detail, and the dissection of the feelings of
the leading characters, grow wearisome very soon, we find fre-
quent descriptions which compel unstinted admiration.

This, of the appearance of the Pope and his surroundings, is
an example of the power of Zola's pen at times:

"Amidst this blast of frantic adoration Pierre gazed at Leo
XIII., now again motionless on his throne. With the papal cap
on his head, and the red cape edged with ermine about his shoul-
ders, he retained, in his long white cassock, the rigid, sacerdotal
attitude of an idol venerated by two hundred and fifty millions of
Christians. Against the purple background of the hangings of
the baldacchino, between the wing-like drapery on either side,
enclosing, as it were, a brazier of glory, he assumed real majesty
of aspect. He was no longer the feeble old man with the slow

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jerky walk, and the slender, scraggy neck of a poor ailing bird. The simious ugliness of his face, the largeness of his nose, the long slit of his mouth, the hugeness of his ears, the conflicting jumble of his withered features, disappeared. In that waxen countenance you only distinguished the admirable, dark, deep eyes, beaming with eternal youth, with extraordinary intelligence and penetration.

"And then there was a resolute bracing of his entire person, a consciousness of the eternity which he represented, a regal nobility, born of the very circumstance that he was now but a mere breath, a soul set in so pellucid a body of ivory that it became visible as though it were already freed from the bonds of earth. And Pierre realized what such a man—the Sovereign Pontiff, the king obeyed by two hundred and fifty millions of subjects—must be for the devout and dolent creatures who came to adore him from so far, and who fell at his feet awestruck by the splendor of the powers incarnate in him."

GEORGE'S MOTHER. By Stephen Crane. New York: Edward Arnold.

If Mr. Crane continues to give us such tales as the one we have just read, the reputation which he seems to have somehow gained by his "Red Badge of Courage" will be a shortlived one indeed. The war story which brought his name before the public was hysterical; but beside "George's Mother" it is a performance of merit. The latter book is an attempt at character study. In it we detect evidence of some acquaintance with the type of brutish young man who divides his time between the bar room and workshop. But the story of this young man's life is repellent, and is not told in a way to make it at all interesting.

NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

THERE really is nothing new under the sun. The excavations now being carried on in Egypt have brought to light, among other interesting things, a stone tablet bearing inscriptions, reciting the valorous deeds of some monarch who reigned and ruled some four or five thousand years ago. The tablet also has some references to matters of local import at that far back period of the world's history, among them being the following: "The police lie in slumbers on their beats." "There are others" beside those who patrolled the streets of ancient Thebes.

A little maiden of seven years attended the wedding of an elder brother. The Episcopal service, heard for the first time, made a deep impression on her mind. A few days after she called to see the bride, and found her sitting on her husband's lap. Looking at them wistfully for a few moments she exclaimed, "Oh, yes; I see—to have and to hold."

Penrose Fitzgerald, the member of Parliament for Cambridge, is a breezy, popular Irishman, of whom many good stories are told. He is rather nearsighted, and seldom remembers names. A few days ago he met a fellow-member of Parliament, Viscount Kilcoursie, who had just become Earl of Cavan. The new Earl spoke to Mr. Fitzgerald in the lobby, and, observing a puzzled look, was good enough to say pleasantly, "I see you don't know who I am. My name's Cavan." "Of course, of course, my dear fellow," was the answer, "but for the moment, I admit, I took you for that ass Kilcoursie."

A Scotch tradesman, who had amassed, as he believed, £4,000, was surprised at his old clerk showing by a balance sheet that his fortune was £6,000. "It canna be; count again," said the old man. The clerk did count again, and again declared the balance to be £6,000.

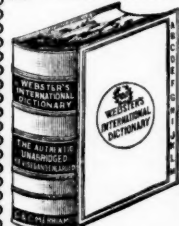
The master himself counted, and he also brought out a clear balance of £6,000. Time after time he cast up the columns; it was still a 6, and not a 4, that rewarded his labors. So the old merchant, on the strength of his good fortune, modernized his house and put money in the purse of the carpenter, the painter and the upholsterer. Still, however, he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the extra £2,000; so one winter night he sat down to give the columns "ane count mair."

At the close of his task he jumped up as though he had been galvanized, and rushed out in a shower of rain to the house of the clerk, who, capped and drowsy, put out his head from an attic window at the sound of the knocker, mumbling, "Who's there, and what d'ye want?" "Me, ye scoundrel!" exclaimed his employer. "Ye've added the year of our Lord amang the poons!"

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